

BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

Published Every Morning Except Monday

—by the—

STATE CONSOLIDATED PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Editorial Office PHONE NO. 35, 2 Rings
 Business Office PHONE NO. 33

SUBSCRIPTION.

By Mail, per year (Strictly in advance) \$7.50
 Single Copies05
 By Carrier, per month70

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

It will be the earnest endeavor of The Review never intentionally to wound the feelings of anyone. Should an erroneous statement appear in the columns of this paper, call our attention to it, and if an error, due correction will be made and ample justice cheerfully accorded.

The advertising columns of this paper are for sale at the regular office rates to unobjectionable matter.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Bisbee, Arizona, under Act of March 4, 1872.

A PEACE PRESIDENT.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, thus comments on President Taft's recent communication sent to President Madero in Mexico a few days before his fall from the presidency of that country:

"William H. Taft is a President of the United States who does not believe in curing a cut with a saber or treating a gunshot wound with the least useful of the late Richard Jordan Gatling's invention."

"When he was secretary of war President Taft was dubbed secretary of peace. And no more widely popular title has ever been worn by an officeholder in this country. He continues in the White House to hold the safe and sane views he held when his chair was in the state, war and navy building, across the street."

In his telegram to Madero the president is plain and blunt, and goes to the point without diplomatic fol de rol. America has been friendly toward Mexico and "patient," and remains friendly and patient. Madero, who has manifested a disposition to take snap judgment upon misinformation when information was at hand, is spanked in a paragraph and told that the American Embassy is a source of information to which he can apply with certainty of being accommodated at all hours. He is, in curb vernacular, "banded a hot one" in the next paragraph when he is told that this country hopes to see "real peace and order"—instead of fictitious peace which Mr. Calero says he lied about—and sympathizes with the Mexican people in their affliction. He is "tumped in the wind," as Mr. Fitzsimmons would say, when he is told "flatly that the situation demands relief and that the events that led up to it bred pessimism on this side of the Rio Grande, and that its relief is the 'present paramount duty.' But the president stands not as an advocate of peace between the two countries. Adventuring Americans in Mexico, and fingers at home, get the cold shoulder. The president declines to rush his country into war with the cheerful disregard of consequences that characterized the Irishman who sent his little daughter into the street to investigate the fight 'because your dady is going to get in it in a minute and wants to know which side to take.'"

"He was badly defeated in the recent election, but as the Peace President who might, lacking a cool head and abundant common sense, have been a war president, he will retire to private life appalled. The American people, despite the fact that they retired the republican candidate from office, have always known William H. Taft as a man of sound sense, and as an executive in whose hands the country has been safe from such calamities as may arise from folly in the White House when fools are howling and waving flags in the street."

WE GO MARCHING ON.

That it is much less difficult than it was to get jury convictions of persons charged with violating of the criminal section of the Sherman law is attested by an increasing number of such conviction lately. The formal sentencing last week in the Federal District court at Cincinnati, of twenty-nine men convicted of such a violation, to terms of imprisonment ranging from three months to one year, follows a number of recent field days in the conviction of such officials. In the Cincinnati round-up, the largest

catch was that of the president of the National Cash Register company of Dayton. He and a number of his nearest executive officers were sentenced to one year's imprisonment each. Smaller officials were given shorter terms.

Although conviction under the criminal section of the statute are much more frequent of late than formerly, the Cash Register company is only the second trust the responsible heads of which have actually had full sentences imposed upon them. The first were the officials of the turpentine trust tried and convicted at Atlanta. These appealed from the verdict to the United States Circuit court of Appeals. This court sustained the justice of the verdict and an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is now pending. Appeals will, no doubt, be taken from the verdict rendered at Cincinnati, and further swell the dockets of federal courts of appeals called to review the trials of trust officials convicted of violations of the criminal section of the law.

That we are now in a fair way of finding the possibilities of the Sherman anti-trust law is being made clearer all the time. A statute devised and condemned by the law officers of two administrations as being ineffective, has been found to be sufficient for curbing the aggressions of trusts in its sections dealing with their operations not defined as criminal in their nature. Now it is being used to convict persons charged with acts defined as criminal under its terms. Condemned without a trial by men refusing to try it, it has since, and often, been justified by its works. Under the Taft administration it has been used effectively for pointing the way to a solution of the trust problem in ways which, while not obstructing consolidation effected for serving the ends of economy and efficiency, prevent any arbitrary use of their aggregated powers.

WHAT PROTECTS MEXICO.

It is plainly the fact that, for the attitude of the United States, backed by military preparedness, European warships would now be in Mexican ports, and the forces engaged in civil war would find themselves under pressure from a European concert of some kind. Action of that sort differs materially from the course pursued under the policies of this country. The nations of Europe have been territorially aggressive and the principle of compensation is enforced in their dealings with each other and with foreign states. There are great undeveloped resources in Mexico, and Europe has been aware of it ever since the discovery of the Western world. The configuration of Mexico, its climate, productiveness, and long ocean frontage were noted early by the races foremost in commerce, and Mexico would be a European possession today, a monarchical dependency, if it were not for the powerful republic next to it on the map.

Instead of seeking intervention the United States has averted it. In one period intervention, taking the form of rule under an emperor of foreign birth, was ended by this country, and Mexico resumed its place as a self-governing republic. Our injunction to Europe on American territory is "Hands Off," and it has been effectively asserted when occasion has arisen. At the same time we have avoided any act that could justify a serve the name of unscrupulous ag-

A BLACK EYE FOR THE STANDARD



It is currently reported that the Madero revolution against former President Diaz was financed by the Standard Oil Company in return for promised favors.

gression. If a majority of Mexicans asked that their country should be added to our territory the matter would be considered on its merits. As the situation stands it is the United States that prevents intervention. The anarchy that has prevailed so long in Mexico, and that has become terribly intensified, may force intervention by this country, but it will be as beneficial as is consistent with practical common sense.

SONORA SHOULD BE FOR PEACE.

News comes from the state of Sonora to the effect that there is a disposition among some of the prominent men in the state, members of the state congress, to refuse to acknowledge the authority of the temporary national government headed by General Huerta. It is to be hoped that the people of Sonora will be patient and defer anything like defiance or revolt until conditions in the city of Mexico have reached that permanency which will enable the people to judge correctly as to whether the future government in Mexico is to be better than the one headed by Madero. Surely the Madero government provided little but inability and turmoil through the country, with many of the great enterprises paralyzed, railroad construction stopped, mineral development stopped and general depression on every hand.

Before the state of Sonora attempts to lead a revolt against the temporary government its people should consider how dangerously near was intervention by the United States in Mexico a week ago and consider further that Mexico may not expect to escape interference much longer unless revolution stops. The United States and other foreign countries have shown much patience in trusting to Mexico to settle its own internal affairs when at times conditions pointed so strongly towards impossibility of such accomplishment.

Sonora stands in a position to enjoy great development of its marvelously rich resources just as soon as peace is restored in the nation. The people of this state should be willing to sacrifice their admiration for any new made hero and be willing to seek peace almost at any price, so that industry and prosperity may be restored in that state.

A GOOD JUDGE.

Chief Justice Alfred Franklin of the state supreme court, is a visitor in Bisbee coming here to be with Mrs. Franklin who came to the Copper Queen hospital a few days ago to submit to an operation. Judge Franklin is a son of the late

Governor Franklin, who served the state during the second administration of Grover Cleveland. He grew to manhood in Arizona and had been a successful law practitioner for several years before the admission of Arizona as a state. When the time arrived for choosing delegates to represent Maricopa county in the state constitutional convention Alfred Franklin was among those chosen and easily ranked among the ablest members of that body. In the first state campaign he submitted himself as a candidate for supreme judge and in the primary his candidacy for the bench was endorsed by the democrats. In the final election he proved his popularity in the state by polling one of the heaviest majorities given any candidate on the democratic ticket. When the supreme court was organized he was honored by being chosen to preside as chief justice.

Now, that all chance of a republican becoming United States judge of the district of Arizona, the friends of Judge Franklin are quite naturally suggesting that he be given the position and the agreement will be general that he is a capable and worthy man for the position. Other capable and worthy democrats in the state have been suggested for the federal judgeship, notably Judge Sawtelle, of Tucson.

Where there would be regret to see Judge Franklin leave our state to promote bench his appointment by

President Woodrow Wilson to the federal judgeship would meet with general approval in the state and insure a federal court in Arizona on which all could confidently rely for justice.

The legislature on Thursday agreed to name a joint committee of house and senate for the purpose of an investigation of the charges included in petitions sent to the legislature from the town of Florence and asking that the legislature put a stop to the policy of the state prison management which allows convicts to roam at will on the streets and in the saloons of Florence. The Florence petitions recited conditions that should be considered unbearable and it bore the signatures of practically the entire citizenship of the town. If the legislative committee finds these statements true those responsible for such condition should be severely censured and a law should be enacted that will effectually stop a continuance of this form of senseless and dangerous prison reform. Everyone desires that the prisoners in the state penitentiary shall be treated humanely, but there will be few to agree that such annoyance as the town of Florence has been subjected should be allowed. Let the committee secure all the facts and then act without fear or favor.

HOSPITAL TRAINING.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona, offers a three years' course of training. For detailed information address Superintendent of Training School.—Advertisement.

WARREN REALTY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

List of Stock Certificates to Be Sold at Public Auction, for Non-Payment of Call or Assessment To The Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held at the office of the company, room 1409 Alworth Building, Duluth, Minnesota, on Tuesday, January 14, 1913, the following corporate action was taken, in accordance with the statutes of Arizona and with Article X, Section 1 to 6 inclusive, of the by-laws:

"WHEREAS, the stock records of this company show that there are due and unpaid and delinquent calls or assessments amounting to \$12,894.00 upon the shares of capital stock of this company as shown by the above list, and it is deemed advisable by this board, that said shares of stock be forfeited and sold at public auction, in accordance with the statutes of Arizona, and with Article X, Sections 1 to 6, both inclusive, of the by-laws of this company. Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED (1): That the Secretary of this company make and file in his office due proof by affidavit of service of the notice above reported, upon each of said delinquent stockholders.

RESOLVED (2): That upon making and filing said proof, service upon each of said delinquent stockholders, that all the shares of capital stock of this company, upon which calls or assessments are past due and unpaid, shall be, and hereby are, declared forfeited on the 15th day of February, 1913.

RESOLVED (3): That shares of capital stock of this company so declared forfeited shall be sold at public auction on the 5th day of March, 1913, at ten o'clock in the forenoon thereof, at the general office of the company, room 1409 Alworth Building, Duluth, Minnesota.

RESOLVED (4): That the secretary be, and he hereby is, authorized, directed and empowered to duly notify all of said stockholders of record owning said shares on which calls are due and unpaid, and of said forfeiture and sale and to conduct such sale in accordance with the statutes of Arizona and the by-laws of this company."

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the above resolutions adopted by the board of directors, the shares represented by the stock certificates herewith listed, are declared forfeited on February 25, 1913, and will be sold at public auction on March 5, 1913, at ten o'clock in the morning thereof, at the office of the company, room 1409 Alworth Building, Duluth, Minnesota:

List of stock certificates upon which the call or assessment of \$250.00 per share due December 25, 1908, is unpaid, and which are declared forfeited February 5, 1913, and to be sold at public auction, March 5, 1913.

John E. Bacon	737	50	130.00
David C. Bailee	798	25	75.00
J. M. Banks	1707	10	30.00
William A. Barr	1953	20	60.00
Walter W. Carr	1652	10	30.00
Walter W. Carr	1655	10	30.00
Walter W. Carr	1654	5	15.00
Walter W. Carr	1965	50	150.00
Walter W. Carr	1101	5	15.00
Michael J. Cunningham	1283	50	150.00
George H. Dormer	25	100	300.00
Walter F. Dykeman	2345	20	60.00
Theodore Engelder	1880	20	60.00
John E. Evans	411	50	150.00
John E. Evans	1490	5	15.00
Del W. Griggs	2153	10	30.00
Del W. Griggs	2162	10	30.00
Herbert S. Haney	1668	25	75.00
Holman Bros. & Co.	840	5	15.00
Holman Bros. & Co.	1209	25	75.00
Holman Bros. & Co.	1285	5	15.00
Henry B. Hovland	11	1000	3,000.00
Henry B. Hovland	11	1000	3,000.00
Henry B. Hovland	775	3	9.00
Henry B. Hovland	778	25	75.00
Henry B. Hovland	956	200	600.00
Henry B. Hovland	990	100	300.00
Henry B. Hovland	991	100	300.00
Henry B. Hovland	1047	100	300.00
Henry B. Hovland	8	100	300.00
Henry B. Hovland	9	100	300.00
Henry B. Hovland	1941	15	45.00
Ralph G. Hubbell, Mgr.	2110	5	15.00
W. R. Humphries	968	25	75.00
Louis G. Jackson	1165	25	75.00
R. M. Johnson	160	25	75.00
Winfield E. Lawrence	1479	5	15.00
Joseph Lloyd	1464	10	30.00
Fred H. Merritt	1713	50	150.00
Joseph E. McIntyre	2059	25	75.00
Samuel N. McLeod	1781	5	15.00
Maude S. Philbrook	1202	5	15.00
Harold E. Pierce	754	10	30.00
W. M. Prindle	919	10	30.00
W. M. Prindle	920	10	30.00
Harvey P. Smith	50	25	75.00
Charles Strong	1183	100	300.00
Franklin W. Smith	178	50	150.00
Charles H. Thornton	885	25	75.00
Charles H. Thornton	1872	25	75.00
Cleve W. Van Dyke	1767	5	15.00
J. Whitman Wallace	998	200	600.00
J. Whitman Wallace	999	50	150.00
J. Whitman Wallace	1001	100	300.00
Levi Willets	1847	100	300.00

Prior to date of sale, the share of capital stock so declared forfeited and ordered sold, can be redeemed by the payment of the amount of the call, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the time when such call became due.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
 Dated Duluth, Minnesota, January 20, 1913.
 F. R. KENNEDY,
 Secretary.
 (Corporate Seal).

Your Bank's Obligations

Only starts with the receiving of your money and the paying of your checks. Its integrity and business judgment is relied upon as a matter of course. BUT—It giving you the personal attentions and advice that is absolutely essential to your business and personal welfare. IF NOT—Ask us what we mean by Personalized Banking Service.

4 Per Cent Compound Interest On Savings Deposits

The Bank Of Bisbee, Bisbee, Arizona
 The Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern Arizona

Rules for Success

Work hard.
 Save part of your income regularly.
 Deposit your savings where they will work for you safely and profitably.
 Strict government supervision, upright, able, responsible and conservative management and large financial resources make this bank a safe depository for your savings, and it pays 4 per cent interest and interest on the interest every six months.

Miners & Merchants Bank

4%
 INTEREST

On Certificates
 Of Deposit
 IS PAID

by this bank organized in 1906, and there's no easier or safer way of getting 4% interest on your money than depositing it here—
 There's no waiting for a certain day before the interest starts, as interest begins from date of deposit.

YOUR ACCOUNT INVITED

1000 Small Savings Banks for distribution to our customers.
Citizens Bank and Trust Company
 Main Street.
 Will E. McKee President.
 C. A. McDonald, Cashier.
 O. W. Wolf, Assistant Cashier.